



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES.

THE sudden and dramatic death of Henry George on the eve of the mayoralty election in New York, in which he struck fire by his characteristic and passionate denunciation of "boss" rule, brings to a close a remarkable economic career. An unknown compositor, without wealth, by virtue of a taking style, a brilliant imagination, and persistent earnestness in one special field, made his name known not merely to his own country, but to the whole world, as a household word. He caught the unrest of the time and gave it an economic justification, which, whether correct or not, made a conquest of great numbers of men. By giving, in an illuminating way, a specific cause of poverty, he satisfied many minds not capable of reasoning out difficult economic problems. Whether or not his conclusions were based upon sufficiently sound processes may be left to a more careful study of the period in which he lived, and of the quality of his contributions to political economy.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

THE refusal of Congress to accept the recommendation of President McKinley concerning the appointment of a suitable Monetary Commission owing to the preponderance of free silver influences in the Senate, has led to a result which, although perhaps unlooked for, was only the outcome of the existing situation. It is a commonplace to say that it is an American characteristic that the people initiate measures which in other countries are left wholly to the government, or to those in positions of public authority. The appointment of the Monetary Commission by the executive committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention is a striking example of this American tendency. It scarcely needs to be recalled that the Indianapolis Convention at its meeting of last winter decided to arrange for the appointment of a Commission of competent men which should fully represent the business interests of the country, in case Congress should fail to provide for the investigation of the monetary question. As most of the readers